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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867. VOLUME 40: NO. 33.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have,
A goodly store of gold,
And hoid enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things;
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stay not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

OLD TIMES.

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow white foreheads are there;
A glimmering Cross and a glittering Crown,
A thorny bed and couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A rosy wreath in a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow—
Three golden links of a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobs on the slumbrous air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng,
Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes,
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody floweth from far away,
And we call it, now, *Old Times.*

Chicago Journal.

Miscellaneous.

OVERPOWERED, NOT CONQURED.

The Post takes exception to the declaration of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, the present political campaign is but a continuation of the war. We can see no reason for qualifying or disclaiming this self-evident fact. The war of ideas which preceded the war of soldiers is not yet ended; because, when Lee surrendered his forces, he had neither the power nor desire to surrender his creed. Nor do we expect such submission from the masses of the southern people, until the campaign of ideas has swept in triumph through the physically conquered region. The leaders of the old South have been afforded opportunities almost dangerous from their unparalleled generosity,—more liberal to them than safe to the nation,—to resume their former position in the political government of the country which they sought with all the means in their power to destroy. The Post asserts that the "treaty between Lee and Grant, "the proclamation of peace by the President, "the perfect submission of the South to the "general government and laws, are all ignored" by the representative men of the republican party. "There is no resistance," it says; "the radical war is one entirley of aggression." We believe that we heard this statement more than once before the close of hostilities. If we remember rightly, Mr. Davis declared that our soldiers were the "ruthless invaders" of the confederacy, and that all that the rebels wanted was to be "let alone." Yet the "war "of aggression" continuud until the nation was saved; and so, we predict, will be the present campaign.

No praise is due to any act unless it is an act of free will. Lee is entitled to no thanks for a surrender which he did not dare to refuse. The proclamation of peace by the President was simply an official announcement of the submission by the southern leaders to an irresistable force. It indicated no change of theories, no love for the Union, no desire to make a political and social peace with the defenders of the nation. It was the record, simply, as subsequent events have shown, wherever rebel leaders have been clothed with power, of a sullen, reluctant and compulsory obedience. It is due to the masses of the southern people to say that while they yielded unwillingly, they showed at that time a readiness to submit to whatever policy or punishments the conquering people should inflict on them. A Virginia general declared that they would have cheerfully submitted to negro suffrage, and it is well known that they expected to incur the peneaity of a sweeping confi cation. But when they found or believed that they could regain their former power through the influence of Mr. Johnson, they showed at once, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, that, to use their own favorite phrase, they were "overpowered but not conquered,"

The massacre of New Orleans was an epitome of the state of the whole South. Although the reports of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau were suppressed, enough came to light to show that the assassination of loyalists had occured in almost every county of the South; that northern men everywhere were either socially ostracized, threatened, or obliged to fly; and the flames of burning schoolhouses and churches showed that the malignant spirit which had once inspired the atrocities of Libby Prison and Andersonville was as active and relentless as before the close of the war. The "submission" which the Post praises found a voice in the new labor code of South Carolina,—a series of enactments as arbitrary and obnoxious to the loyalists as the former "black "laws" of the slave States, with the single exception of the old power of sale. It exhibited its hostile feelings in the speeches of Governor Perry and Governor Humphreys of Mississippi; in the defiant and vindictive tone of the southern press; in the prompt rejection of terms of union with the northern churches; in the election of prominent rebel generals to positions of power and trust; in the absolute refusal of the entire white population to attend the meeting called to express the national sorrow at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; in the conduct of southern women, in the spirit of southern literature, in the treatment of Union officers and soldiers, and in the homage paid, in season and out of season, to the heroes, living and dead, of the confederate army.

All these things may be excused and palliated from a philosophic point of view; it is but natural, indeed, that a people who suffered so severely for a "lost cause" should mourn for it and honor its champions; but when we come to deal with practical affairs we must remember these facts, *not* to analyze them or forgive them but to act upon them. Common sense dictates that after a crime has been committed and the criminal is in our hands, even if we find causes for declining to punish him for his former offence, we must take every security against him for the future, and before we trust him again with the power that he has abused, must make sure that he has repented and renounced the theories which led him to do the deeds that we were forced to repel. Now "the South"—using the term, as the Post does, to mean the ruling class—have neither repented of their crimes against the nation nor renounced their old ideas. Until, therefore, we can create a new element in the "conquered territory," whose loyalty and intelligence we can confidently trust, we are not only authorized but compelled to keep it in its present powerless condition. It is not charity but folly to run the risk of being twice deceived—especially when the price of the first error is a vast national debt and a grand army of heroes slain.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE DUTY OF USEFULNESS—A BUSINESS FOR EVERY MAN.

There can be no surer evidence of the decay of a people than disinclination to useful labor and supercilious contempt of the labor. That this disposition is growing among us is sufficiently evident from the efforts of our thinking men in their affirmations of the "dignity of labor," their protests against luxury, and their denunciations of the indecent haste to get rich, shown in the mania for speculation, which makes the needs of a nation and the food of the poor, objects of its unholy lust.

But it is not our intention to write a homily, but simply to speak a few words in truth and soberness on a subject that intimately concerns every young man for himself, and every citizen for his country. Except in a state of society where the producers are serfs, thralls, helots, or slaves it cannot be degrading to work. That citizens of a democratic republic should look upon labor as unworthy a man, is as certain a sign of the hollowness of our democratic pretensions as is the eagerness with which we accept the senseless decorations and titles bestowed by crowned heads. Industry is a virtue and not less a duty. The lazy man who could if he would do a share of the labor which is necessary to comfort and luxury and refuses because he has enough of the products of labor to live without producing, is an abortion not fitted for this working world. For him there should be a paradise of enforced idleness where he might vegetate in fungous luxuriance, undisturbed by the spade or hoe of active life.

If the examples of some of the most celebrated men are of any value whatever, their lives would show that the knowledge and practice of a useful profession did not detract from their fame. Take for instance the life of the apostle Paul. The only liberally, educated man of the first apostles, having been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and the son of a Pharisee, himself a Pharisee of the "most straitest sect," which corresponds to the L. L. D. and D. D. of our style, yet he was not ashamed to work at his trade as a tent maker. Has a man lived since his day who has exerted more influence on the progress of the race? Probably not; and yet while we do not claim that his occupation and trade as a tent maker made him what he was, we do claim that neither his knowledge nor practice of his craft militated against his success as a reformer.

But apart from the low considerations of present profit and the higher ones of future notoriety, there is a duty which every human being is bound to respect. If labor is not the normal condition of the race it is imperative on us now. Allowing that we are in a transition from idleness (or rather laziness), through the ordeal of labor to the Utopia where all we need shall come fully prepared to our hands, this transition state demands action.

But the normal and the proper condition of the human race is one of work, and it would not be difficult to prove that this condition of labor, as a price for enjoyment, is the divine law as well as the most effectual means of human happiness. There can be no more saddening sight than that of a man without an object in life except to compass his own personal enjoyment. No man purely selfish can be happy. The grand element of happiness is the consciousness that we are contributing to the comfort of others. He who lives for himself alone, from the contributions of others, misses some of the most exquisite enjoyments of life. This is not mere talk but God's eternal truth.

In a country like ours, where nature presents to us thousands of opportunities, it is worse than neglectful to refuse to contribute our share in their improvement. The father who refuses or neglects to give his son a personal independence by furnishing him with a practical knowledge of a useful occupation, condemns him to a life of dependence and trouble than which death itself would be preferable. It is not necessary in all cases that he should be a farmer or a mechanic; the labor of the brain is as useful as that of the muscle, but the young man should be taught to labor either with muscle or brain. That brain labor is more honorable than that of the hands is a nonsensical notion, unworthy such a race as that which has for its mission the subjugation of a continent. The farmer and the mechanic —if they perform well their parts—are not only as useful but fully as honorable as the minister, the lawyer, physician, or editor. In every case labor is the price of success and the road to power, and in all cases that labor is a benefit to the world we live in.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Wisdom is the olive which springs from the heart, blooms on the tongue, and bears fruit from the action.

THE FACE A RECORD OF LIFE.

The record of a man's moral and intellectual life is written in his face, in such indelible and striking lines that anybody tolerably well skilled in the science of physiognomy can quickly and accurately measure subtle, unseen, character. There is an old maxim that "blood tells," and it does reveal its gentle or boorish, its virtuous or vicious nature in physical movements of the body and modes of expression, and also in prevailing and related ideas. So, likewise, character is perpetually struggling against the bonds of restraint, and pushing out into the broad daylight of actual recognition. By a careful retisence at the right time, and a sort of negative habit of life, combined with a shrewd management, a man may pass current for altogether more than his actual value. But sooner or later the muscles of the face and the speaking eye let out the secret of the interior life.

It is a great study, these human faces looking up from the audience room, the social circle, the street, the car, beaming out an effulgence of sympathy and goodness, or frowning under the rigors of disappointment, or flashing out defiance and contempt for the sources of their discomfort. The young man who aspires to nothing higher than the character of a universal "bruiser," may forget that his coarse passions are all photographed upon his face in such a manner that all discerning people can read him through at almost the first glance. We cannot "see ourselves as others see us," and that explains away very much of the impudence and swagger of the multitude, which pass for genuine energy and life. If you would know more of an acquaintance than age, occupation, capacity and temper— if you would inspect the secret sources where he draws supplies of impulse and of comfort along life's toilsome and dusty pathway, look into his face and read the whole elaborate story of his strivings, his loves and aversions, his triumphs and failures. It is all there, locked up in fleshy characters, in the folds and furrows made by the plough share of time and toil, or the exhausting stimulants of license and prodigality. We literally turn ourselves inside out through the face. The love, the composure, the passion, the unrest, the hatred and revenges, the strength and the weakness, the angel and the beast of our natures, all collect and come to a focus in the face, and make disclosures which no magical arts can conceal. And it seems to us that when the great Apostle said "some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment," he must have been looking into the hypocritical faces of the old Scribes and Pharisees. Throughout all her wonderful array of diversity and magnificence, Nature abhors concealment, and this accounts for, and magnifies, too, the revelations of character shining through the human face divine.

CONVERSATION.

This is an art in which the French ladies excel; they are always light, agreeable, gay, witty, and entertaining; without wishing that American ladies possessed altogether the qualities of French women, we may desire for them a little more of the French faculties of making themselves agreeable.

Too many of them, when called upon to entertain strangers, sit cold, dull and stupid, unable to start a topic of conversation or answer a question except in monosylables.

Remember, the art of conversation can be cultivated, and that it is one of the duties of women to cultivate it, in order to give the proper tone to society and enliven the domestic circle.

In selecting a subject for conversation choose something that will interest your companion. There is nothing more illbread than to talk much of yourself, your own plans and projects and above all, of matters which tend to exalt your own importance.

Listen well; that is to say, interestedly to whatever is said to you; a good listener is as valuable as a good talker, and never interrupt persons when speaking or commence repeating something calculated to distract the attention from what he or she is saying.

Avoid subjects in society such as politics or religon, upon which persons are most likely to differ. It is bad taste to assert one's opinion against that of another person, and the yielding of it through politeness might be misconstrued.

It is illbred to use foreign terms in your conversation as it is to whisper to one person when there are others present.

Be careful how you encourage a reputation for saying smart, sharp, or sarcastic things; it will make you both uncharitable and unpopular.

If you venture on a story in company, be sure that it is sharp and to the point.

Be careful to listen instead of talking when you meet persons who know more than you do yourself.

Never talk upon subjects with which you are only slightly acquainted, such as art and artists for instance. It is easy to betray a great deal of ignorance without knowing it.

Make yourself acquainted with current events, current literature, and the topics of the day, in order to converse understandingly about them.

THE LEGEND OF THE THIRD DEGREE.—The legend, as it is called, of the Master Mason, is one of the most touching and beautiful in the drama of life. Founded, as it is, upon the mysteries and ceremonies of the ancient Egyptians, it has come down to us as the very embodiment and substance of Masonry. It is the impressive exemplification of the birth, the life, the death, and the resurrection of man. It stamps upon the intelligent Mason the sublime doctrine of the immortality of the soul; and it was a wise provision of all Grand Lodges that this degree should never be given in part only, but should be completed at every undertaking.

To omit this legend is to omit the degree itself. This legend is the grand landmark, the unfailing beacon of Masonic centuries. It is never changed; it will admit of no removal, for it is the true point of the universal Brother. It conveys thought and furnishes food for the reflective mind down to the grave, and as a simple drama stands unequalled besides any of the productions of genius. No Mason ever participated in and forgot it; he felt its moral upon his soul, as though it were a touch of Divinity, and when properly understood it inspires a solemnity second only to the scene of death.

LOVE IS A MYSTERY.—Its origin is a mystery; its essence is a mystery; every pulsation of its being is mysteries; and it is aware that it cannot break the shell and penetrate the mysteries without destroying both itself and the object. For the cloud, which is so beautiful in the distance when the sunbeams are sleeping on its pillow, if you go too near and enter it is only dank and dun; you find nothing, you learn nothing except that you have been tricked. Often have we been told that love pulls after fruition; and this is the reason. When it has plucked off its feathers for the sake of staring at them, it can never sew them on again.

YOUNG MAN SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Every young man believes that in some stage of his future life he will enjoy a competency. With this belief he rears a fanciful superstructure, and then patiently awaits the time when he shall take possession. But how large a proportion pass through the years until they find themselves old men, standing on the verge of the grave, with the dreams of youth unrealized. And why is it? The New Nork *Sun* says: In this country of boundless resources there is no good reason why every man of ordinary capacity may not lay up a competency for his declining years. Look at the men of wealth in this city and elsewhere who have been the architects of their own fortunes. They had no better opportunities for acquiring wealth, no stronger incentive to industry, no more favorable personal qualities than many men generally have. The foundation of their success consisted in this fact; They appreciated the importance saving money. They realized the force of the old maxim "that a penny saved is two pence earned." They differed from the majority of young men in this respect. The latter are impressed with the desirability of saving money, but they connot commence to do it now. Their wages or salaries are too small. They are only able to get along decently with all their present means, but as soon as their incomes are increased they will begin to lay up some money. The young man who acts in accordance with this idea will never occupy his airy castle of wealth. Ask A. T. Stewert how he did in this respect, when a young man, and we venture to say he will reply that he regularly saved a small portion of his wages, even when they were a mere trifle when compared with the incomes of many young men who are now waiting for a more favorable time to save their earnings. Now, we would not have any young man to be miserly or niggardly. We would not have him stint himself in anything that is really necessary to his comfort. What we advise is this: That every young man shall make it a practice to save a portion of his earnings—no matter how small—and place them in his savings' bank. It is not the value of the money that would thus accumulate in a given time from which the chief benefit of this plan would flow. Its value consists more of the moral influence exerted upon the character of the person—moulding it into habits of economy and frugality. Every young man who has an income at all should have an account in the saving banks. That institution does more good in the formation of industrial and useful men, and in keeping the susceptible away from the allurements of vice, than almost any other agency. It tends to stimulate a man's energies, to promote thrifty habits, and to start him out upon an honorable and prosperous career. Therefore, young man, remember that the road to fortune lies through the saving's bank.

SING AWAY YOUR GRIEF.

We can sing away our cares easier than we can reason them away. Sing in the morning. The birds are the earliest to sing, the birds are more without care than anything else I know of. Sing in the evening. Singing is the last thing that robins do. When they have done their daily work; when they have down their last flight and picked up their last morsel of food, and cleansed their bill on a napkin of a bough, then on a topmost twig, they sing one song of praise. I know they sleep sweeter for it. They dream music; for sometimes in the night they break forth in singing, and stop suddenly after the first note, startled by their own voice. O, that we might sing evening and morning, and let song touch song all the way through.

As I was returning from the country the other evening, between six and seven o'clock bearing a basket of flowers, I met a man that was apparently the tender of a mason. He looked brick and mortar all over! He had worked the entire day, and he had the appearance of a man that would not be afraid of work. He was walking with a lith step and singing to himself as he passed down the street, though he had been working the whole day, and nearly the week. Were it not that my good thoughts always come too late, I should have given him a large allotment of my flowers. If he had not been out of sight when the idea occurred to me, I should have hailed him and said, "Have you worked all day?" "Of course I have," he would have said, "Are you singing?" "Of course I am." "Then take the flowers home and give them to your wife, and tell her what a blessing she has in you"

O that we could put songs under our burdens. O, that we could extract the sense of sorrow by song!—Then these things would not poison so much. Sing in the house. Teach your children to sing. When troubles come, go at them with songs. When griefs arise, sing them down. Lift the voice of praise against cares, Praise God by singing; that will lift you above trials of every sort. Attempt it. They sing in heaven; and among God's people upon earth, song is the appropriate language of Christian feeling.—*Beecher.*

HOW A GRUMBLER WAS SERVED.—A husband was continually finding fault with his wife for her want of neatness—that his house was not always kept like a bandbox, nor his tables polished like mirrors. This was one day very warmly expressed, and comparisons were instituted between her management and that of a neighboring quakeress, whom the husband had seen on that day. The wife promised compliance with his wishes; and on the husband leaving the house, she put everything in the most exact and neat order, not an odious particle of dust being suffered to appear. The husband returned rather later than usual, with a friend whom he had invited to dine with him. To his surprise he found the front door of his house was locked—he knocked loudly, and with great vehemence demanded immediate admittance, when an upper window was raised, and out popped the head of his beloved spouse:—"Thee cannot come in at the front door—the must go around by the gate to the kitchen." The husband sheepishly complied, and ever after suffered his wife to manage her household affairs as she saw fit.

TO-MORROW may never come to us. We cannot find it in any of our title-deeds. The man who owns whole blocks of real estate, and great ships on the sea, does not own a single minute of to-morrow. To-morrow! It is a mysterious possibility, not yet born. It lies under the seal of midnight,—behind the veil of glistening constellations.—*Chapin.*

POPULAR ERRORS—That editors keep public reading rooms. That they have plenty of time to talk to everybody. That they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper with. That every man's own private ax is a "matter of public interest." That it doesn't make much difference whether copy be written on both sides. That editors return rejected manuscripts.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A London correspondent of the *Boston Journal* tells some curious stories of the manner in which Queen Victoria has conducted herself since the death of Prince Albert. She will not live in the palace at London. On her husband's death, she had Buckingham Palace dismantled, and so it remains to this day, all except the private rooms. The Queen will not drive through the royal gateway of the palace, nor has she since her husband died. She will not ride through the royal entrance to the House of Lords, but goes in through the Peers' entrance. She will not wear the royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person, the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair, surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits on them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor or Osborn. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments in Windsor are all dismantled. The room in which the Prince Consort breathed his last, is kept with scrupulous care just as the Prince left it. The ladies say that each night the dressing gown and slippers are put in their accustomed place. The Queen's confidential attendant is a Highlander by the name of Brown. He takes all the orders from the Queen—and bare-legged messengers come from the Queen's Apartments at Windsor when her Majesty is to be served. This Brown has been the occasion of a world of talk. He is about fifty—tall and spare—with great assurance, and attends the Queen to and from London. Great attempts have been made to dislodge him, but all in vain. The Queen has a will of her own. Brown was the prince Consort's Highland servant, and was held by him in all honor. While Victoria rules England, Brown will rule the royal household.

Refusing to play the Queen her Majesty has never forgot to play the woman. Her visit to Balmoral and Osborne is a benediction to the poor. She will allow no unseemly honors. She drives her pony wagon. Daily she goes her round with her carriage filled with little gifts for the sick, the infirm, the poor. These she distributes with her own hand. By the bedside of the aged and neglected the Queen kneels and prays to the Sovereign of all. To one she daily reads, to another she presents some needed comfort; and she is especially tender to little ones who are in sorrow or want. All through the highlands she is regarded as an angel of mercy.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter, though you never think of it again. Do not speak of some virtue in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach your wife with personal defect; if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company. Do not upbraid her in the presence of a third person, nor entertain her with praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house, and remember to be sociable elsewhere. Remember that your wife has as much need of recreation as yourself, and devote a portion at least of your leasure hours to such society and amusements as she may join. By so doing you will secure her smiles and increase affection. Do not, by being too exact in pecuniary matters, make your wife feel her dependence upon your bounty. It tends to lessen her dignity of character, and does not increase her esteem for you; if she is a sensible woman, she should be acquainted with your business and know your income, that she may regulate her household expenses accordingly. Do not withold this knowledge, in order to cover your own extravagance. Women have a keen perception—be sure she will discover your selfishness—and though no word is spoken, from that moment her respect is lessened, and her confidence deminished, pride wounded, and a thousand, perhaps, unjust suspicions created. From that moment is your domestic comfort on the wane. There can be no oneness where there is no confidence.—*Women's Thoughts about Women.*

CHURCH ETIQUETTE—IN MEMORIAM.—It used to puzzle us, before we understood the origin of the custom, to account for the peculiarly American idea of church etiquette which compels a gentleman to step into the aisle, allow a lady to pass in before him, and reseat himself in the most comfortable place in the pew. The European certainly must be at a loss to account for the custom on the principle that the laws of etiquette are founded on the general rule of making others as comfortable and happy as possible. But we cannot join with the many who wish this custom, troublesome though it may sometimes be, abolished. It is a relic of the olden time in America when men went to church with their muskets, and had their children and wives take the inside of the pew, so that they might rush into the aisle at the first signal from the watchman that hostile Indians were near. The custom comes to us with the sacred memories of the trials and courage and hardships of our forefathers. It tells of hard-earned homesteads in the Western wilderness; of men and women who laid the foundations of a great nation among scenes which called for nerve, and energy, and bravery. Surely the preservation of this custom as a token of respect to their memory is not too great a burden for their fashionable sons and daughters of to-day, who owe them so much of their present prosperity and wealth. The people of England undergo every form of inconvenience rather than give up time-honored customs, and we laugh at them for it. We care too little for these things. The American motto is

"Let the dead past bury the dead."

A better motto is the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others do unto you;" how will it be when we are dead? —*New York Gazette.*

PARIS BELLES.—The gay and fashionable belles of Paris work harder than the men at the galleys. Think of a young married lady, with a rapidly filling nursery, going out night after night, coming home on Monday, say at one o'clock, on Tuesday at four, on Wednesday at midnight, on Thursday at three, on Friday at four, winding up the week's work on Saturday, by coming home at broad daylight at seven o'clock, and commencing the new week with an afternoon concert, a dinner, and a soiree! Some women have successfully cultivated the habit of sleeping in the afternoon, or taking an extra dinner at four or five o'clock, then go straight to bed after it, sleeping till half-past eight or nine o'clock, when they are awakened by their maid, and proceed to the business of dressing.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—Hegiage was a celebrated Arabian warrior, but ferocious and cruel. Among a number of prisoners whom he had condemned to death, was one who, having obtained a moment's audience, said:

"You ought, sir, to pardon me, because when Abdarrahman was cursing you, I represented to him that he was wrong, and ever since that time I have lost his friendship."

Hegiage asked him if he had any witness of his having done this, and the soldier mentioned another prisoner who was likewise about to suffer death. The prisoner was called and interrogated, and, having confirmed the fact, Hegiage granted the first his pardon. He then asked the witness if he had likewise taken his part against Abdarrahman. But he, still respecting the truth, answered that he had not, because he believed it was not his duty to do so. Hegiage, notwithstanding his ferocity, was struck with the prisoner's greatness of spirit.

"Well," said he, after a moment's pause, "suppose I were to grant you life and liberty, should you still be my enemy?"

"No," said the prisoner.

"That's enough," said Hegiage, "your bare word is sufficient; you have given us undoubted proof of your love for truth. Go, preserve the life that is less dear to you than honor and sincerity; your liberty is the just reward of your virtue."

WHAT ARE YOU LIVING FOR?—A pastor walking out recently, met a little girl belonging to his flock. And they walked on together, he spoke to her of her studies, and was pleased to find her manifesting an interest amounting almost to enthusiasm in the cultivation of her mind.

"But why, Ellie," asked the pastor, are you so anxious to succeed in your studies? What do you mean to do with your education after you get it?"

"Oh sir," said the girl, "I want to learn that I may do some good in the world. I don't want to tell the Lord in the day of judgment that I have lived so long in the world without having dene any good in it."

Noble purpose! who of our young friends are studying and living to so good an end? who of us are making an every day impress for good on the hearts and lives of those among whom we move.

THE POWER OF WOMAN.—Whatever be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. They reign because they hold possession of our affections. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted them. Whether they are our idols or companions, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our morality with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice; man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without himself becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One half of the ancient world remain without progress or thought, and under the load of a barbarous cultivation; women are serfs. The other half advance toward freedom and light; the women are loved and honored.

SAYS the New York *Gazette:* "Tilton resides in Brooklyn, near Beecher, owning a very comfortable and pleasant house on Livingston street, which is said to contain more and finer engravings, mostly artists' proofs, than any other in that city. His dwelling and its contents cost him about $25,000, and as his salary on the *Independent* is $5,000, and his income from lectures and other sources considerably more than that, he may be considered beyond supine peril. Mrs. Tilton is a very plain, pleasant faced little lady, not so young looking as her husband, and esteeming him as the greatest man of the age—which is as it should be. Anna, his sister, is a tall, good-looking girl, just out of boarding school, said to be possessed of very fine talents, and sharing Mrs. Tilton's faith as regards Theodore—which is also as it should be. They are a very happy, lively, intellectual family, always full of joyous little enterprise of one kind or other, and very popular socially."

A CENTRE SHOT.—Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon delivered in Plymouth Church recently, produced the following picture:

Men seem ashamed of labor, and often you will find men who have made themselves respected by labor, have built up a business and amassed a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did; you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." Oh, these rich men's sons. They aim to lead a life of emasculated idleness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea; all jelly, all flabby, no muscle, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, and built up their forms of iron and bone; but denying this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple gristle, and soft at that."

LIVE FOR OTHERS—God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower upon its stem, upon the rain drops that swell the mighty river, upon the dewdrop that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its channel, upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all has he written, "None of us liveth to himself."

WISE COUNSEL.—It is an evidence of true wisdom not to be precipitate in our notions, nor inflexible in our opinions; and it is a part of true wisdom not to give hasty credit to every word that is spoken, nor immediately to communicate to others what we believe. In cases of perplexity and doubt, consult a prudent and religious man, and choose rather to be guided by the counsel of one better than thyself, than to follow the suggestion of thy own blind will.

WOMEN often fancy themselves in love when they are not. The love of being loved, fondness of flattery, the pleasure of giving pain to a rival, passion for novelty and exc

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The *Bedford Gazette* has an article on Secretary Stanton, in which it styles him a "low, contemptible, despicable, crawling, dirt-eating wretch." The *Gazette* man ought to know, no doubt does know, all about wretches of that kind—knows them as well as he knows himself. Two years ago at the Bedford Springs, within two miles of the place where this miserable secession sympathiser talked and wrote in aid of traitors, and now snarls and snaps at union men whose shoe-latchet he is not worthy to unloose, we heard a distinguished Democrat, a jurist of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud, the Hon. Robert G. Grier of the U. S Supreme Court, say of Edwin M. Stanton, that the country owed him an immense debt of gratitude, that through him more than through any one man the great rebellion met its doom, that Stanton's, self poise, and self-reliance were wonderful, that in the Fall of 1860 or early in 1861 when Floyd and Cobb and Thompson were in Buchanan's Cabinet, and traitors at heart, were controlling and shaping events in aid of secession, and Buchanan lacked nerve to turn them out of office, and the other members of the Cabinet were afraid to say to him you must turn them out or we will go out. Mr. Stanton then practicing law at Washington City, and having a very lucrative practice, with not less than $25,000 a year, at the solicitation of Judge Nelson and Judge Grier and others, gave up business and went with the Cabinet for the purpose of "belling the cat," that is, of saying to Mr. Buchanan you must turn those men out of your Cabinet, or we, the rest of your Cabinet, will resign, and that through the instrumentality of Mr. Stanton those traitors were ousted from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

We give the remarks of the Judge from memory, but are sure we have the ideas and to a great extent the language. It was a most marked and emphatic euloguim, the testimony of one great man to the character and services of another.

No doubt Mr. Stanton is a bitterly hated man. Many northern traitors hate him. They look upon him as the chief architect of the failure of their cause. And all who were secession sympathisers in the North hate him. These men who have, in the midst of us, talked treason, and went as near as they could to acting treason, who were willing to wound the nations life, but yet afraid to strike, and who were made to dry up and pretend they were loyal citizens through fear of Mr. Stanton, hate him with a cordial hatred. And they are glad now to have at length a chance to spit out their pent of venom.

But when the true history of the Rebellion comes to be written, when these bitter partisan feelings which now warp mens judgments die out, when this generation has given place to a generation capable of looking at the events of this terrible slaveholders war in their true light the name of Edwin M. Stanton will stand high enrolled on the list of Fame as a true patriot, who took his full share of responsibility, and at great personal hazard and self sacrifice stood by the nation unflinchingly in the hour of its extremest peril.

AN effort is being made to impose upon the Copperheads of this county, by selling them a "Youth's or People's History of the War" from a Democratic standpoint. It is a catch-penny concern; gotten up to make money without any regard for truth or decency. If the Copperheads want a history, let them buy Pollard's "Lost-Cause," which, though rebel, has the reputation of being candid, and giving facts from a standpoint that many of our Copperheads, for a want of courage, were deprived from appreciating during the war.

THE rain storm that visited us so opportunely on Thursday and Friday of last week seams to have extended over an unusually large section of the Country. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia were deluged, and extensive floods occurred in many places.

THE SALEM JOURNAL FORGERY.

Two weeks ago we called attention to a forgery, then being extensively copied into the Copperhead papers of the State, containing a scurrilous attack upon the Pennsylvanians, accredited to the Salem (Mass.) *Journal*. There is no such paper as the Salem *Journal* in existence. The forgery is said to have originated with the *Patriot and Union*, a disreputable Copperhead sheet of the *Gazette* stripe, published at Harrisburg. Last week, after the forgery had been discovered and branded broad cast throughout the State, the *Gazette* copies the infamous slander as originally published, and wilfully gives currency to it, *knowing that it was a forgery*. What is to be said of the journalist who thus wilfully and maliciously publishes to the world matter that he knows to be false. There is no apology for this sort of moral perjury. A journalist, whatever his party prochivities, should have respect enough for the persons who read his journal, not to wilfully mislead them and make them his dupes and the laughing stock of those who read reliable journals. This is the common fate of the readers of the *Gazette*. There is not a loud-mouthed Copperhead in the county but has been laughed out of countenance upon his citing some huge fabrication which he had swallowed from the *Gazette*, and yet the editor of that paper will prostitute its columns week after week to such base uses. The following *amende honorable*, taken from the Pittsburg *Post*, of August 15th, the leading Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania, sounds like honorable journalism:

"IT appears from respectable sources that the story in relation to the great income of Chief Justice CHASE, acquired since the war and through the influence of his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and the story reflecting upon the State of Pennsylvania and credited to the Salem *Journal*, were mere inventions. The Democracy have so much that is true to charge upon the party in power that it is not worth while to be diverted in the pursuit of trifles."

IT IS TIME TO HAVE A CHANGE.

There can be no question in the minds of right thinking men who do not deceive themselves by reason of party zeal, that it would be well for the interests of the public, if the County Commissioners and Poor Directors, and Auditors, were not composed entirely of men of the same political party. If one member of each of these Boards was of the opposition party, they would be more watchful and active, and there would be less likelihood of leaks great or small. Just think of it, if by reason of oversight and errors in the accounts of the Poor House EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS can leak out in spite of all the efforts of three Democratic Directors, and three Democratic Auditors, and a Democratic Poor House Clerk, who also acted as Clerk to the Auditors (a thing that ought never to be) how much may have leaked out in the County accounts?

Is it not time that there should be some change? For eleven years they have been running the trains, would it not be well to switch off and try a new set of engineers? At least a few Republican brakesmen would not do any harm. They might stop the concern *somewhat* when it is running out *very fast*.

The people have this matter in their own hands. Why should they be so harnassed to the party car, and so under the whip of party leaders, who want to hold offices that they cannot vote as 'they choose? Are they bound to always vote the printed ticket with the getting up of which they have so little to do?

The Board of Commissioners, Auditors and Directors are now all Democrats. We call upon the honest masses to rise above party this Fall, and vote for the good of the Public for the Republican nominees. It is time to have a change.

CALLING THINGS by THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

The *Gazette* is terribly mortified at our calling the Copperhead triumph in Kentucky by its right name. It says:

"We ask the attention of the Democrats of Bedford county, to the peculiarity of the language employed by the *Bedford Inquirer*, in announcing a *Democratic* victory. According to that sheet Democrats are *rebels*. Stick a pin there, boys!"

We copy the above literally as we find it. For the purpose of showing the sort of victory the *Gazette* shouts over, and which it claims as DEMOCRATIC, we extract the following from the *N. Y. Herald* previous to the election:

"The other day a Democratic candidate charged his opponent, a former contractor, perhaps, with having sold to the United States Government horses that were to be used against the rebellion. Here was a bombshell; and it is evident that the case would have been against the furnisher of horses if this story had gone abroad without contradiction. But the maligned candidate was equal to the occasion. The charge enabled him to put himself right before the voters of his district, and his defence will furnish future history with the best extant specimen of real Kentucky loyalty. He admitted that he had had a contract to furnish the United States with horses, and that he had the animals called for; but he further showed by fact and dates that he had so managed the delivery of the horses, "had so arranged the place and time as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky."

Of course the "man who not only helped the Confederacy, but made Uncle Sam pay for it" is elected. He is, according to the *Gazette*, a *good Democrat*.

Another instance and we will leave the question as to whether *rebel* or *Democratic* victory is correct with the *Gazette*. A certain Dr. Scott, of Centerville, Kentucky, was a candidate at the late election. A few days prior he issued the following card:

"As I am informed, through reliable sources, that it is reported in this community, that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some maliciously disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

A man could have no better record in Kentucky than to have served in the rebel army. What is the difference then between a Democrat and rebel. It is all the same—there is no use making any fuss about it.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has returns showing the disposition of 25,796 acres of public lands during July last, at Bayfield, Wisconsin.

ADJUTANT GENERAL RUSSELL.

Our friend and former townsman, Gen. A. L. Russell, arrived in town a few days ago, and purposes spending some time with his friends in this place. His frank and genial manner, and fine social qualities make him a general favorite with all who have the good fortune to make his acquaintance. His term as Adjutant General will expire in October, when he will retire from the duties of that office with the good wishes of every soldier and soldier's friend in the state. His untiring zeal during the dark hours of rebellion, in organizing and forwarding soldiers to the various armies, will make an important part of Pennsylvania record of that trying time, and his unwearied exertions in providing for the wants of the private soldier, caring for him in sickness and trouble, and promptly righting his wrongs, when robbed or cheated by bounty brokers or dishonest officials, will long keep his memory green in the hearts of thousands of our brave soldiers. As an instance of his promptness in this respect, we clip the following from one of, our exchanges whose editor we believe was an eyewitness to part if not all of the action, as was one of the editors of this paper:

Gen. Russell has been an able and faithful officer. All through the war he was in defatigable in the discharge of his duties, always proving the soldier's friend, and a terror to bounty brokers and every species of land sharks who preyed upon the soldier. To no one in public position do the soldiers owe a deeper debt of gratitude, for unwearied labors in their behalf. And whilst the true soldier always found a friend in him, the bounty broker and speculator found in him their boldest and most uncompromising opponent. We shall never forget the raid Gen. Russell once made on a band of villians, who had located on Market street, in the city of Harrisburg, during the darkest days of the war. A young soldier, who had been swindled by the sharpers, informed Gen. Russell of the fact. It aroused the indignation of his heart, and though they numbered four armed and desperate men, yet single-handed and alone he confronted them in their den, and such was the power of his stern rebuke and his commanding presence, that they quailed like guilty cowards, as they were; disgorged their ill-gotten gains and precipitately fled from the city. The soldier boy recovered his money, and at least one set of scoundrels were driven from the field.

We give this merely as a specimen of his constant watchfulness and jealous care over the soldier and his interests. There was in Gen. Russell's course no noisy profession, no glittering abstractions, but practical, constant and quiet efforts, to advance the soldier's welfare.

We prize his report for 1866 for its fulness, its faithfulness, and for the proud record it bears to the chivalry of the Keystone State. It is a book that for all time, will be acknowledged record, an official standard, authoritively declaring the patriotism, the bravery, the sufferings and the triumphs, the power and the crowning glory of Pennsylvania in the war for the Union.

The Progress of Education Among the Freedmen.

It is cheering to note the progress which education is making among the colored people of the South. For, no matter how much may be accomplished in the removal of political disabilities from this class of our citizens, the great work of their permanent elevation must be mainly achieved through their education. And it is one of the most hopeful facts connected with the freedmen, that they are so anxious to learn, and are willing to make sacrifices to obtain schools. Thus we find by the report of the Superintendent of Education in South Carolina, that the colored people have contributed during the past year over $17,000 towards their public schools; and this, too, in addition to paying their taxes for the support of public schools in such cities as Charleston.

The old idea that was so strongly fostered by the supporters of slavery, that the negro was incapable of education, his mind, if he had any, being of an inferior sort, is rapidly being dissipated by the facts that develop themselves in the schools of the freedmen. It is found that he takes kindly to all the rudiments of knowledge usually taught in the schools of this country.

The progress, too, of enlightenment among the adults is most cheering. Mr. Toulinson estimates that in South Carolina there are at least 25,000 colored men and women who can read a newspaper with a fair understanding of its contents, who two years ago did not know the alphabet. It is thus that, through the instrumentality of the schools, the blessings of education are being diffused throughout the whole mass of the colored population.

This work of Southern education, not only of the blacks, but of the whites as well, is one of the most important and promising that now engages the attention of the American public. It ought to command even more attention than it receives. Had the masses of the Southern people been as well educated as those of the North, or had they even been tolerably educated, the Rebellion would have been an impossibility. But while the institution of slavery remained, any such thing as a system of general popular education was not to be thought of. The The overthrow of that institution has opened the door for the educational as well as the political reconstruction of the South. The work should be prosecuted with a vigor and perseverence commensurate with its importance.—*Philadephia Telegraph.*

It seems as if the Methodist church this year is but little better than a house of prostitution. Not a day but we see notices of these clerical indiscretions, principally among Methodists and Baptists. Since ministers began preaching politics their churches are little else than hiding places for lecherous old deacons, treacherous sisters and smirking ministers who, if hell be paved with skulls of infants, act as if they had large contracts for that kind of work! Brethren of the God and Morality party—*Let us pray.*

The above is from a late issue of that national mouth-piece of the Democracy—the *La Crosse Democrat*—a paper having a larger circulation among the "unwashed" than any other published in the country. There are thousands of Methodists and Baptists who are Democrats. Can they endorse a paper that thus insults them—that thus hurls its ribaldry alike at God and man? Yet their party sustains this paper and shower subscriptions upon the editor because of just such indecent blasphemy.—*Exchange*

THE Copperheads are terribly down on foreigners. Formerly their leaders in this county were only down on those from the "Auld Country," but now they not only oppose those from Europe, it is presumed, but natives of neighboring States. Foreigners and natives of other States please take notice!

Irish and Negroes.

Many persons have been puzzled to know why Democratic papers of a certain class should be always harping on the negro. In slavery or freedom it makes no difference, the negro is their constant theme. The problem is worked out in Tennessee. The Memphis *Avalanche*, advocating the turning off of colored laborers who at the late election may have voted the Republican ticket and urging the employment of Irish laborers in their stead assign as a weighty reason for the exchange that the Irish can be depended on to vote the Democratic ticket, as their employers may desire.

This sort of "speaking out" was justly offensive to the Irish of Memphis, at least so far as to bring out an indignant rejoinder from one of them, who says:

"It is simply saying that though the high toned Southern gentleman finds it impossible to buy the soul of the poor, miserable, degraded, long-heeled and thick-headed Cuffy at the same time he purchases the labor of his body, yet the bargain can be easily consummated when the negotiation is concluded with Patrick. In other words, the Irishman is held up as a man who will agree to vote where he works, and carry his ballot in his wheelbarrow. It will take some time to catch even gudgeons, when the hook is so bare; and I think it would require many such immigration documents as that of the *Avalanche* to draw an immigration from the Emerald Isle to the classic shore of Tennessee."

But all the difference is that the Southern paper speaks the thing out plainly, which the Northern ones, of the like class, carefully cherish without the pluck to name it. If the great body of Irishmen in the North were as sensible as the writer of the above, their countryman in Tennessee, they would not relish being treated by these demagogues as mere political cattle, whose votes are sure for the Democratic ticket when their employers desire it, or who have no political knowledge, aspirations or principles except opposition to the *nagur*. The perpetual harping on the negro is fully accounted for by the low estimate the leaders have of the Irish. Some Northern Irishman should take the pen, like the one in Memphis, and show that they are not *slaves* of the Democratic party, and that they are not to be bought and held to that party by perpetual anti-negro talk.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION.—Now that the Democracy finds itself in the minority, it has assumed the disinterested, and desires to see the system of representation of minorities adopted. We are to have the plan of Mill or Field, or some other philosopher, for thereby the Democratic delegation in the lower House would be largely increased. This philanthropy is, however, of recent date. It is not quite consistent with the spirit that animated that party in the days of J. Q. Adams, and which led them to deny even the right of petition to a powerless minority. The sudden conversion of the once omnipotent majority into the opposition is the cause for this assumption of a desire to reform. It reminds us of the rhyme about the gentleman in black who was sick and a saint would be, but when he got well not much of a saint was he.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.—The campaign in Ohio for Governor is becoming quite spirited. Large meetings are held by both parties, and the old Ohio fashion of bands of music in attendance is kept up. General Hayes is making telling speeches over the State, and will doubtless be elected by a handsome majority. We formerly knew him well, and can testify that the Republican party of the State did itself honor in nominating him. He never was a mere politician. He was a sound lawyer and a man of capital integrity. Oh, that such men were always candidates for office. Politics would then be purified in earnest.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Gen. Sheridan—Judge Holt's Case.—Rumored Cabinet Changes.—Gen Pope's Letter to General Grant.—Affairs in Georgia and Alabama.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Gen. Grant is preparing an official order relieving Sheridan, who is to command the Department of Missouri. Thomas takes Sheridan's place, and Hancock is relieved from Missouri Department and given Thomas' position.

Gen. Grant is still opposing Sheridan's removal, but it is known that in the event of its taking place, he would rather Thomas had the position than any other. Thomas is a strong republican, but not as incisive in his acts as Sheridan is.

The President first contemplated putting General Hancock in Sheridan's place; but he said it would look too much like a partisan act, Hancock being a Democrat. Hence the substitution of Thomas.

It appears to be an error that the Cabinet has decided to sustain the President in relieving Judge Holt from his head as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. As Judge Holt is an army officer and liable to be ordered anywhere in the regular army, his transfer by Executive order is not necessarily a subject for Cabinet consultation. Pending the issuance of this order, Judge Holt has been granted a leave of absence which he intends not to avail himself of.

It is stated in a Washington paper, on information derived from an official source, that in spite of the reiterated stories, there is no truth in further cabinet resignations or suspensions, at least the President knows nothing of them, and the gentlemen named as intending to resign deny the rumors, which, after all, originate with the clique who are getting up dissensions to get Secretary Seward and McCulloch out.

General Pope has written a lengthy letter to Gen. Grant, complaining of the speech of B. H. Hill, of Georgia, and declaring that no reconstruction is possible so long as such influence is prevalent, was laid before the President to-day, and otherwise made public. It creates a decided sensation, and considerable interest is manifest as to what action the Government will take in the premises. In General Pope's opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactery, or at all reliable in its future results, if these men are permitted to discuss openly, according to their nature, the issues presented. It is better the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake had been made in the plan and execution of the reconstruction acts. He need scarcely repeat that reconstruction must be in the spirit of the acts of Congres, and to be permanent must be the acts of the people themselves, after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight by disfranchising the leading rebels, and at least making it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss issues, and not appeal to personal feeling in their favor. The General gives his views at length, concluding as follows:

I am confident that reconstruction will be satisfactorily accomplished in this District, in spite of the open and active opposition of disloyal reactionists. I can safely say that Alabama will give 10,000 majority of the white votes for reconstruction. I think it may be said with almost centainty that Georgia will give a white majority in the same direction. Not less than three fourths of the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks are substantially true of Florada. If I have so earnestly invited your attention to the danger of opposite results, it has only been to furnish data to meet cases—to justify the course I have thought it judicious to pursue. All the facts that I can hear upon these questions I shall continue to report as they come to my knowledge. It is, however, my duty to state that, in my judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baneful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace. I believe that in Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia, but in all these States there is so much danger of the disorder and violence which marks the daily history of Tennessee that it would seem wise to adopt what measures are practicable to remove from the States in process of reconstruction the cause which now endangers the loyal government in Tennessee. I do not venture to suggest the remedy for evils that may be developed. Such matters merit, and no dout will, command patient examination and careful action, and having laid before you facts, and my general views on them, I consider my duty performed. Your obedient servant.

JOHN POPE.

HON. HENRY BARNARD, the chief of the new National Department of Education, delivered an address at Boston a few days ago explanatory of the work of his department. The power given to it is very small. The law does not recognize any intention on the part of the Government to create a system of national education; nothing of the kind was contemplated. So far as the Commissioner is called upon to administer the law, his aim will be to carry out literally its provisions, to collect and disseminate information, so as to show the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories, so as to aid the people of the United States in establishing school systems. To show what he had already begun to do in the way of work, he mentioned that he had received applications for information from gentlemen in the Constitutional Conventions now being held in New York, Michigan and Maryland. He had received an application from Texas for information, so that they may act in the light of the experience of the old States, so as to enable them to establish their University on the right ground. He had received from the State of Georgia a request to frame a code of instruction for that State. He had received a letter from West Virginia asking for the best plan for school houses for rural districts. He had received an invitation from Tennessee to be present at a Convention at Knoxville, which is intended to take up the subject of education for the State. He had received a request from Nevada for documents by which they can organize a normal school for that State, so that they may know what is done on that subject in the Atlantic States.—*New York Times.*

The Sunken Lake.

The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great sunken lake, situated in Cascade mountains, about seventy five miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all around. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man ever has, and probably ever will, be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills" like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountain, in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time, from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

A CURIOUS fact about the Surratt jury has just come to light. It is stated by one of them that from the first moment they were locked up together between the adjournments each day, they were divided in their sentiments about the prisoner, eight favoring him and four condemning. While the arguments of the defense were going on these eight continually sneered at Judge Pierpont and Attorney Carrington in their rooms, and when they were locked up to find a verdict, they balloted, the result being eight votes for acquittal and four for conviction. Each side tried to convince the other but without success to either. Then one of the jurors made three propositions, and asked that a vote be taken on them separately. These were, first, that Lincoln was assassinated; second, that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy; and third, that Surratt was in that conspiracy. Upon the first two propositions the vote was unanimous, but upon the latter the eight favoring acquittal refused under any circumstances to vote. These same men, however, tried to induce the four to pledge their word that nothing which took place in the jury room should be divulged, especially the votes, The other four, however, would not agree to this.

To have worn the Federal uniform in the late war makes a man so unpopular in Kentuckey that, whenever is is possible, we observe the "accused" are hastening to deny it by the public cards. Union men and ex-Federal soldiers are leaving Kentucky daily by hundreds, while their places are more than filled by disfranchised rebels from other States that were in rebellion.

A LETTER from the city of Mexico says the appointment of M. Otterbourg as United States Minister is an unlucky one; and it is more than intimated that the Mexican Government declines to regard his papers sufficient to cause him to be recognized. He is said to have several schemes of speculation on hand, and altogether he is represented to be quite unfit to represent our country where we have the slightest interest at stake.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE President has invited General Banks to an interview, and rumor says that he will be appointed Secretary of War.

GOV. BROWNLOW telegraphs that he likes the franchise law in Tennessee better than ever, and will not favor its repeal.

JUDGE HOLT, Mr. Riddle, Judge Pelt and Mr. Pryor all deny the existence of the affidavits of Mr. Patterson, Anser and others, recently published relative to the Conover pardon case.

A Fenian scare is becoming prevalent again in Montreal. The Brotherhood it is apprehended, propose a raid during the coming elections as a diversion in favor of the Devlin party.

THE Quaker City with the American excursionists, has just arrived at Naples, where it was learned, with great dissatisfaction, that the vessel had to be placed under quarantine.

A Galveston dispatch reports yellow fever raging terribly in that place. Twenty deaths occurred on the 12th; thirty one on the 13th; twenty nine on the 14th, and over one thousand cases are reported in town on the 15th.

IN a Cabinet session it was decided to relieve Judge Holt and transfer him. The pressure for the removal of Secretaries Seward and McCulloch is increasing. The case of Gen. Sheridan was not alluded to in the Cabinet.

THE office of the Treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, is computed by the Cincinnatti *Commercial*, to be worth for the term of two years the snug sum of seventy thousand dollars. It is worth running for.

ADVICES from Vera cruz announce the arrival of Santa Anna at that port, on board of the Mexican brig Juarez. He was to remain on board of the vessel, subject to further orders from the supreme government. An order for his trial has been issued.

THE last phase of the base ball mania has occurred at Utica, where the Board of Education have challenged the Common Council to play a match. The latter have accepted, and the old boys will have it out in a few days.

GENERAL GRANT will shortly order the muster out of a number of officers in the volunteer service unemployed or getting double pay. General Howard comes under the latter class. He is getting a salary as Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau and Major General of Volunteers.

THE Czar has given orders for carrying annually to the budget of the kingdom of Poland a credit of from 50,000 to 100,000 roubles, for the construction of orthodox Russian churches in the country. In consequence of this decision, one is to be built this yerr at Lubin, and more in other places.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision for the new constitution that no mechanical trade shall be taught to convicts in the State prison, except the "manufacture of those articles of which the chief consumption is imported from other States."

BETWEEN three hundred and fifty and four hundred men have been discharged from the Springfield Armory. Over eight hundred are still employed. As soon as the remainder of fifty thousand rifles are altered to breechloaders, the force at the armory will be reduced to a peace footing. This will take about three months.

REV. W. B. WATKINS, A. M., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, Pa., has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Philomathean Literary Societies of Waynesburg College, September 10, 1867. Mr. Watkins is one of the most popular lecturers in the denomination.

THE Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church will meet in Uniontown, Fayette county, on Wednesday, September 4. It promises to be a session of unusual interest from the fact that the new discipline will govern all its proceedings.

THE New York *Tribune* Association has decided to erect a new edifice at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is to be built upon the site of the present building and will compare favorably with the *Herald* and *Times* establishments. This undertaking has for years been in contemplation.

ALL of the details of the transfer of the recently purchased Russian territory to the United States are completed. Gen. Rousseau the special commissioner, had a long final interview with the president and leaves at once for Alaska. Capt. W. S. Dodge, of Illinois, was appointed as special revenue agent to accompany Gen. Rousseau to look after the revenue interest in that territory.

THE English Reform bill has received the assent of the Queen, and is now the law of the land. Thus the masses of the English people see themselves, for the first time in the history of their country, endowed with the right of suffrage, and admitted to a great share in Parliamentary Government. The result of the next election will be looked forward to with intense interest.

THE number of emigrants that arrived at New York from European ports from January 1st, 1867, to August 7th, was 154,299. During the same period of 1866 the total number of arrivals was 155,799. Nearly 116,000 of the emigrants of 1867 have come in steam vessels, and thus far Ireland and Germany send about equal numbers, and, together, make up more than nine tenths of the whole.

THE New York *Times* concludes an article on the President and impending removals as follows. The merit or demerit of Mr. Johnson's action will not be affected by any modification of the manner of executing an obnoxious proceeding. Suspension or rejection, the result will be the same. The President will, by adopting either, convict himself of hostility to legislation reflecting the settled views and purposes of the Northern people. "The reasons of this suspension" with which Congress is to be furnished will amount to this and this only.

ANOTHER REFORM IN RUSSIA.—The Czar abolished a strange custom. The cure of souls in Russia has for centuries been hereditary. The son of a priest becomes a priest or if he has only daughters, the eldest conveys the parish to her husband. Of course the priest is as little of a pastor as is well possible, but he is much linked with the peasantry, and the government, to improve the character and diminish the popularity of the priesthood, have abolished its hereditary character. Henceforth the best candidate is to be appointed, which, as nobody ever takes the office voluntarily, is a satisfactory reform.

THE Indianapolis *Herald* says: There is a man residing in Noblesville, named Moreau, who is 91 years old. He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, members of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that organization in 1800. He was one of the assistants of Robert Fulton in building his first steamboat, and was on board of her first or trial trip. The old man is never so happy as when, with chalk or pencil, he is laying off diagrams, and explaining the machinery and vessel he helped to construct on that occasion. The scenes and incidents of three score and ten years ago, particularly of the war of 1812, are as fresh in his mind as though they had happened only yesterday, while the occurrences of last week are dim, if not entirely forgotten.

PEACHES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—Accounts from Southern Illinois represent the peach crop to be enormous in that section. It is no uncommon thing to ship from sixteen to twenty thousand boxes a day over the Illinois Central, besides what find their way to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Cairo. For all this vast yield, the capability of Southern Illinois to yield fruit is but just begun to be made known. In fact, but a tithe of the fruitlands of Illinois are under cultivation, and the fruit business, as enormous as it may appear, is yet but in its infancy. Ten years hence and the business will be more than ten times as large as at present. From this it will readily be seen that Southern Illinois is really the important fruit-growing region of the State, and when fully developed will successfully compete with any other part of the Union in that line.

THE receipts of internal revenue for the week were $3,264,910.

The *Herald* says Jeff. Davis recently said in a conversation, that Tennessee will probably inaugurate a war of the races, and he believed there was no other course open for the whites other than to discharge the radical blacks from their employment. As to the proposition that it would be well to put a few negroes in office for the purpose of creating a reaction of feeling against them., he said that it might do as a matter of spite, but would be a bad precedent.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT still refuses to deliver up the body of Maximilian to Austria. What object they have in retaining the corpse is hard to determine, save it be to set at defiance the powers or the relatives of the dead Emperor on the European continent.

THE RAIN STORMS in England still continue and the crop prospects so brilliant and promising and are now very gloomy, as great damage has been done and the end is not yet.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of Sept. (being the 2d day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August in the year of our Lord, 1867.

aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 2nd day, A. D. 1867.

Bedford Township: David Wolf, *Foreman;* Samuel Carney, John Knox.
Broad Top: Jesse Wright.
Bloody Run: Samuel D. Williams.
Colerain: Geo. W. Cessna, Isaac Freet, Tobias Shafer.
Cumberland Valley: James McFerrin.
Londonderry: Martin L. Miller, Jonathan Feightner.
Monroe: Samuel Snively.
Napier: Geo. W. Bowser.
Schellsburg: William C. Snively, Peter Dewalt.
St. Clair: John Amick, James L. Norton, Jas. E. Over.
Southampton: Emanuel Johnson, Hezekiah Northcraft, Levi Clingerman.
Union: Adam Briggle.
Woodberry Middle: Charles Martin, Cyrus Over.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. aug9

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Samuel Vondersmith, Geo. D. Shuck,
Bedford Township: John D. Heltzell, Scott W. Hughes.
Coaldale: Dan'l McNally.
Cumberland Valley: John Dicken, William Boor, of J., Thomas Elliott, of S.
Hopewell: Joseph Gates, Jr.
Harrison: Jackson Kerr.
Juniata: Valentine V. Wertz, W. H. Knipple, Jacob Corley.
Londonderry: Levi Carpenter, Samuel Wilhelm.
Liberty: Jacob Kensinger, Geo. Roades.
Monroe: John Layton, Levin Weimer.
Napier: Levi Otto, John Rock, John W. Bowen.
Providence East: George McGraw, Thomas Grove, Stephen Wink.
Providence W.: David Sparks.
St. Clair: Israel Davis, Jacob H. Wright, Valentine Fickes.
Southampton: John Mors, Nicholas Walter, Denton Stephens, Abel Johnson, William Cheney.
Union: Martin Imler.
Woodberry Middle: Philip S. Croft, John S. Hetrick, Daniel Price, of D.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest:
JNO G FISHER, Clerk. aug9

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 31st, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground in the Borough of Coaldale, fronting on Fulton street 40 feet, and running back 120 feet, with a 2½ story plank house, with basement and back building attached, adjoining lots of William Green on the east and a 20 foot alley on the west, situate in the Borough of Coaldale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Bricker and John Drhew, partners, trading as Bricker & Drhew, with notice to Patrick Drhew and all other terre tenants.

Also, one lot of ground in Woodberry, fronting on Main street 66 feet, and 198 feet deep, with a two story frame house with kitchen attached, and one frame stable and smoke house and other out buildings thereon, adjoining lots of William M. Pierson on the north, and Jacob Hoover on the South, and situate in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Castner.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon a two story log house, stable and other out buildings, and a good apple orchard; adjoining lands of Samuel Staley, William Lisinger, John H. Barton and others; situate in East Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Peck and Rosanna Peck.

Also, one lot, or part of a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, being No. 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendant or terre tenuant, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected; said lot being 25 feet (more or less) in front on Pitt street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 foot alley, adjoining lot of Job Mann on the West and Hiram Lentz and wife on the East.

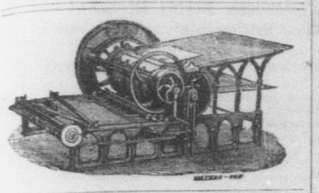
Seized ana taken in execution as the property of Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 5th, 1867.

LIST O

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Directory.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

MASS MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, September 3d.

A Union Republican meeting will be held in Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, when all who have earnestly at heart the true interests of Pennsylvania and the Union, who desire a loyal State Judiciary, that shall not desert the State and nation when imperrilled, are cordially invited to be present.

All who stood by the country in her struggle with rebellion and defended her against her organized enemies, whose sympathies have been with the nation and against her foes, and who now prefer loyalty to treason, all who are opposed to the treacherous acts of the present National Executive; who wish for the early return of law and order throughout the entire country, with the speedy and permanent harmony of the whole Union under the Congressional plan of reconstruction, are earnestly solicited to attend.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS have been secured for this meeting. Let there be a general turn out from all parts of the county.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

D. S. Elliott, *Sec'y.*

Meeting of the Union County Committee

The Union County Committee of Bedford county will meet at the Washington House, in Bedford, at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY of Court week, Sept. 3. A full attendance is desired, and it is hoped that all will be present. The names of the members are as follows:

Bedford township: Charles Rea.
Bloody Run Borough: John A. Gump.
Broad Top Township: A. J. Wigton.
Colerain: Joseph Ott.
Coal Dale Borough: Josiah Lehman.
Cumberland Valley: John C. Vickroy.
Harrison: Calvin Mullen.
Hopewell: John W. Smith.
Juniata: Jesse Geller.
Liberty: John T. Shirley.
Londonderry: Jacob Evans.
Monroe: Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier: W. Hyle.
Providence E.: W. A. Stally.
Providence W.: Wilson McDaniel.
Saxton Borough: E. Eichelberger.
St. Clair Township: H. B. Mock.
Schellsburg Borough: J. E. Colvin.
Snake Spring Township: John Baker.
Southampton: H. C. Lashley.
Union: Samuel Shaffer.
Woodberry M.: William Smith.
Woodberry S.: J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, Chm'n.
D. S. Elliott, Sec'y.

Wanted.—We would remind all who owe us for subscriptions, advertising, &c., that court week will be a good time to call and settle. We are not getting as much money as pays current expenses, though we have several thousand dollars scattered in small sums over the county. Call, friends, and pay up old scores and enable us to pay our debts. We will be glad to welcome you all, and, on presentment of the greenbacks, to give you receipts in full. Those who cannot come themselves can send by their neighbors the wherewithal to liquidate their little bills, and consider themselves as having received our blandest smile and politest bow.

Sale of Lots.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Shuck, offering for sale their town lots and other valuable property adjoining the Borough on the West. Another opportunity is thereby given for profitable investment, and the location is the best in the neighborhood. September 10th is the day fixed for the sale.

Rev. F. W. Conrad D. D. of Philadelphia will preach in the Lutheran, Church on Sabbath Evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Westminster Review for July, is before us with a table of varied and interesting contents. An ably written and instructive paper is devoted to Jamaica. This unhappy island has always been used by the enemies of human freedom as an illustration in every crude argument they have ever been able to produce against emancipation. The failure of crops, excessive droughts, changes in the physical condition of the island, the oppression and injustice of the planters, producing frequent and bloody insurrections, were all laid upon the shoulders of the poor negroes. The islands of Barbadoes and Trinidad and the colony of Demarara, which, though producing the same staples under the same exhaustive system, failed the advocate of slavery, because instead of deteriorating in prosperity and faithfulness, these colonies rapidly advance from the dawn of emancipation in 1833. The writer of this article, in justice to the negro, shows that the resident planters of Jamaica, by their ignorance of agriculture, their excessive habits of idleness, their obstinacy and dishonesty in dealing with the freedmen, have been the most active causes in bringing about the present deplorable condition of affairs in Jamaica. But notwithstanding the innumerable difficulties in the way of the black man, he is steadily improving alike in his physical and intellectual condition. An article entitled the Future of Reform discuses favorably the present reform movements in Great Britain, the Church Establishment in Ireland coming in for a deserved share of denunciation, as standing in the way of peace and good will in that country. The Enfranchisement of women and the theory of personal Representation are also favorably discussed. Under the eloquent championship of Mr. Mill, member from London, seventy-three votes were recently given in the House of Commons in favor of female suffrage,—a result altogether unexpected, and one which will give the movement a new impetus in this country as well as in England. The remaining papers in this number are Lucius Annaeus Senaca; The last Great Monopoly; Lyric Feuds; The Religous Side of the Italian Question, by Mazzini. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street, N. Y.

Income Taxes.—The following are the respective incomes of those who pay Income Taxes in this county. It appears strange that there are so few in the county who return incomes over a thousand dollars. The reader will understand that all under one thousand dollars escape taxation:

BEDFORD BOROUGH:

George Blymyer..	$1177	John Cessna.....	$2200
J. R. Durborrow..	1245	John Lutz.....	1564
J. W. Lingenfelter	1620	Job Mann.....	1576
G. R. Oster.....	1617	G. H. Spang.....	1454
O. E. Shannon....	2113	A. King.....	2715
R. B. Lewis.....	2493		

ST. CLAIR TP.

Wm Oster.....	1164

SOUTH WOODBERRY.

Joseph Bayer, s r.,..	2210

MIDDLE WOODBERRY.

A. L. Bechhoefer..	1160	Michael Fox.....	1033
John Keagy.....	1271	D.H.Longenecker	1233
Jeremiah Mentzer	1141	C. F. Oellig.....	1711
J. R. Replogle....	1384	J. L. Replogle.....	1214
S. H. Smith, M.D.	1115		

BLOODY RUN.

Thomas Ritchey..	1285	J. B. Williams ...	2975
J. M. Barndollar..	2508	Jacob Barndollar	1441
Jer. Baughman....	1257	Wm P. Barndollar	1188
J. A. Bump	1094	Josiah Harris.....	1650
Wm. Masters.....	1230		

SNAKE SPRING.

Michael Lutz.....	1119	Adam Whetstone	1253
Adam Schaffer.....	1429		

Accident and Death.—A young man named Calvin Cypher, employed as a brakeman on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, was injured to such an extent, on Friday evening last, at Huntingdon, that he died a few hours afterwards. He was caught between one of the cars and the platform, a space of about eight inches wide, and rolled the entire distance of the platform, which is some twenty feet in length, literally crushing him to a jelly about his heart. He was taken to the Jackson House, in Huntingdon, and Dr. H. K. Neff was called, but his injuries were so severe, that nothing could be done for him, and death kindly relieved him of his sufferings a few hours after the accident. He was a young man about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and from what we can learn was sober and industrious. His parents reside at some point on the Broad Top Road.

"The perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products, where Dr. Drake discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful Tonic Medicine—Plantation Bitters—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The Plantation Bitters, combining all the medecinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are without doubt, the World's Great Remedy for Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, and all other Stomachic difficulties. 2t

Improving.—The *Gazette* man last week, in searching the columns of the "Inquirer" of the previous week for something to find fault with, stumbled upon a local calling for some kind of relief from the dust in Juliana street, and straightway called attention to the same nuisance in a pretended communication. The *Gazette* man is evidently an enterprising journalist, if he could only muster courage enough to speak out when he finds abuses. To be sure it was a little late that time; but better late than never. Let him try his hand again by all means. He will improve by practice. If he finds that grumbling at us aids in bracing his nerves, by all means let him continue: It don't hurt us and may do him good.

"The Bedford *Inquirer* states that the Executor of Eliza Watson, deceased, sold on the 30th ult., lots amounting to the sum of $32,-144.61. Whether the said lots are situated in the *moon* or elsewhere the *Inquirer* does not inform us."—*Hollidaysburg Whig.*

According to close reckoning and careful calculation, we think we can safely say that the above spoken of lots are *not* "situated in the moon," which fact leads us to make the startling announcement that they are, without the shadow of a doubt, situated—elsewhere. Blow again, you "mooney" old "porpoise."

Pity that some of the progressive institutions of the day do not think it worth while to help in the advancement of the precuniary—(the r is put for "Granny-or-Grumble" to scratch at)—interests of the *Gazette*. Of course it would not amount to anything for the institution doing so, but then it is said that a "little charity covereth a multitude of sins." Verily the sins of that sheet need be covered.

Rations Commuted!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

"Qui?"—*alias* "Granny-on-Grumble"—in the last *Gazette* scratches off nearly a column to the effect that an article printed in this paper, two weeks ago, *contained a typographical error*. Poor Granny!—won't somebody deliver the young (?) propagandist so that it may be to the "advancement of his private or pecuniary interests."

Private Sale.—Hon. G. W. Williams, of Napier township, offers his splendid farm at private sale. Any person desiring to purchase a good farm will do well to look at this one.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

☞A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

Facts for the Public,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. *In* this particular we have advantages shared by no other house in the trade. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physica peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.	BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL. 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 Broadway, New York.

May 17-3m.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished;* and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

16:3dweamly.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Breadstaff are remarkably quiet, without change in prices, except for corn, which materially advanced. Receipts of flour are extremely small for this season of the year; choice lots of Northwestern family are getting exceedingly scarce and command very full prices; 2,000 bbls sold at $11 75@12. Small sales of new wheat extra at $9 50@10 40. Rye comes in slowly, at $8 75@9. Market relatively bare of prime red wheat, and this description is in good request, for the supply of millers, at $2 37@2 35, with sales of 1,000 bushels to arrive at the latter rate. Corn has advanced; sales of yellow at $1 25; mixed western at $1 22@1 23. Oats are dull; 3,000 bushels new Southern sold at 70@75c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The cattle market was moderately active this week; but prices were unsettled and lower. About 2,-500 head arrived and were sold at from 16@17c for extra; 14@15c for fair to good, and 10@13c for common, as to quality. Cows were unchanged; 250 head sold at $50@70 for springers, and $70@90 per head for cow and calf. Sheep were rather firmer; 5,000 head sold at from 5½@6½c per lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were in fair demand; 3,000 head were sold at the differnt yards at from $10@10.50 per 100 lbs net.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 20th of June, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. PHILIP CUPPET and Miss HANNAH GROUDEN, both of this county.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of Dr. Henry, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JACOB NEVITT, of Omaha City, Nebraska, and Miss SARAH A. SHEELY, of Bloody Run, Pa.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. HARRIE CLAY METZLER, of Harrisonvills, Fulton co., and Miss MARGARET VIRGINIA KEGG, of Rainsburg, Bedford co.

DIED.

At the Foot of Dry Ridge, on the 11th instant, JOHN CESSNA, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Cessna. Aged 2 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

Little Johnny was a remarkable child for his age. He was the life of the home-circle, and the pet of all who knew him. Sickness came and the merry-hearted boy lay quietly and patiently for several days upon his bed. A few hours before his departure, he called his mother to his side and said: "Ma, your dear little boy is going to die." And when she asked him if he wanted to die, he replied he did. And as the icy hand of death was about to lay hold of him, he kissed his father and mother and little sisters for the last time, and said he was going home. Thus this lovely little boy was taken, as a beautiful flower, to the Paradise of God, there to bloom forever.

"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Washington and Jefferson College.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

August 14, '36:4t

Lost.

On Monday afternoon last, on Penn, Richard or Pitt streets, between the residence of John Mower, Esq., and Hiram Lents, a Garnet and Carbuncle BREAST-PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with John Mower, Esq. aug 23:1t.

Buy Cheap and Sell Cheap,

Is the watch-word of G. R. & W. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES which they are selling VERY CHEAP.

Bedford, Aug. 23.:1m.

Money Saved!

Intending to adopt the CASH SYSTEM October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH! A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Aug. 8, 1867.

Soldier's Monument.

The Central Committee, and all the Borough and Township Executive Committees, of the "Bedford County Soldier's Monument Association" are requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY EVENING OF NEXT COURT WEEK, September 4th, at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of every member of the several committees is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before them.

aug23:2t C. N. KICKOK, Chairman.

Notice!

THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

aug. 23:3m

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many gooods at and below COST.

Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

Hoosier Grain Drills, and Keystone Clover Hullers,

FOR SALE.

These Drills are a *first class* article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoes can be set zigzag if desired for rough ground. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. Price $90, and *warranted*. The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. Price $95, and *warranted*.

PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

This is to give notice that on the 14th of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assigns of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before Hastings Gehr, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

aug23:4t.

Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing 377 acres and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

Public Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

TAN YARD, TOWN LOTS, OUT LOTS, AND WOODLAND.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, the following described Real Estate, all situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, Penn'a, viz:

1st. 3 acres and 100 perches, net measure, of land lying west of and adjoining the Borough of Bedford, on which are erected a large TANNERY, with 101 vats, including 77 layaways, 17 leaches, limes, pools, and large bark house, all under roof, and a two story tenant house. The buildings are of stone, brick and frame. This property is known as "Shuck's Tannery," and is an excellent location for a Steam Tannery, being in a good bark region and having a home market for leather and hides. It is near the Bedford Mineral Springs, and on the located line of the Connellsville and Southern Penn'a Rail road, which is now partly under contract. There are on the premises *three* never failing springs, and a large stream of running water. The property is insured for $4,000, and the policy can be transferred to the purchaser.

2d. Twenty-four Town Lots, west of the Tan Yard property, being "Shuck's Addition to the Borough of Bedford." These lots are most elegibly located and as handsome building lots as have been offered in the neighborhood of Bedford, having several springs upon them, affording an abundant supply of water.

3d. Three Out Lots adjoining the above town-lots containing each about two acres, with a fine sight upon one of them for a Brick Yard, there being upon it an inexhaustible quantity of the best clay for the manufacture of brick, and water in abundance.

4th. A tract of the best meadow land containing about 13 acres, situated on the Raystown Branch, about one mile from the Borough of Bedford, and adjoining lands of Gilson and Naugle.

5th. A tract of Woodland, on the side of Wills' Mountain, adjoining the property of John S. Sproat, containing 82 acres 13 perches and allowance. This tract is covered with young timber, and the "*Todd Spring*" is upon it.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on the first day of October, 1867, when the deeds will be delivered and possession given, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Drafts and plots of the land and lots can be seen at the store of the undersigned in Bedford. SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

Bedford, Aug. 19th, 1867.:3t

A Splendid Farm for Sale

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM,

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, about Sixty Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $80 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

New Arrival.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,

STRAW ORNAMENTS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,

BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,

FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,

LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is

NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

May 31.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,

630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July12:3m

Crystal Steam Mills.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned for Flour, Feed, &c., will please call and settle at once. Interest charged on all accounts.

NO CREDIT given HEREAFTER to ANYBODY. The mills will be conducted upon STRICTLY CASH principles.

JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, August 9:3t

Notice.

All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given*, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.

Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining,) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August. For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

August 2:4t. President.

Bordentown Female College

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate de partments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.

aug16:4t President.

All kinds of blanks, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

A splendid assortment of Judgment and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A splendid article of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 28, 166

Blank deeds for sale cheap at the Inquirer office

Nov 2, 1866

A splendid article of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

To Capitalists.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over 200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands, situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.

ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

Lebanon Valley College.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,

Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. Lewis, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26-3m

Iron Water Pipe.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, cant be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

A splendid assortment of Judgment and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

"Beyond the Mississippi:"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D Richardson. Over 20,000 copies sold in one month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the Far West, this History of that fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c.

Agents Wanted.—Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., aug9:4t 307 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

S. S. Campbell & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS, and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
Philadelphia.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

Silver's Wash Powder.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

All kinds of blanks, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

Lumber.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he Inquirer Job Office.

All kinds of blanks, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A splendid assortment of Judgment and Promissory Notes, either with or without wa

Farm, Garden & Household.

AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

What in the hands of the farmer constitutes capital? With the merchant, cash is capital; with the land speculator, land is capital; with the farmer, cash, land and stock are capital.—nor do these constitute all a farmer's capital—many other items, too often overlooked, also for a capital, such as implements, manure, and, most of all labor.

Capital is either productive or non-productive; a million of dollars in gold or silver, or one thousand acres of unproductive land may be capital, but while it remains in this state it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poorer.

Increase in wealth does not depend so much upon the amount of capital as upon the use made of it; and in nothing is this more plainly shown than in farming.

There is many a farmer who commenced on fifty acres; on this he annually expended twenty per cent in manure, labor, &c. &c., and the produce was perhaps forty per cent.—Encouraged by this success, he adds fifty acres more, but does not proportionally increase his *active* capital, and the *profits* are lessened in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and buys more, still adding very little or nothing to his active capital. The consequence is that while on fifty acres he made forty per cent., on five hundred he would realize nothing. He has converted his productive into non-productive capital.

There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands.

It is true that a large farm *may* be made as productive as a small one; but to do this there must be expended on it an amount of active capital, in the shape of manure, labor, &c., in proportion—a thing rarely done.

Let no one undertake to have or hold more land than he has capital to manage well.

We hear a certain class of farmers(so called) say they are "too poor to buy lime," "too poor to buy cattle," to make manure, These are the kind who have too much land. Such a farmer, holding one hundred acres, would find it more profitable to dispose of fifty, and expend the proceeds as active capital on the remaining half.

What is the use of capital if it is not to expend it so that it may increase?

If a farmer has surplus capital, the best manner in which he can invest it is in lime or manure for his farm. If he cannot get six per cent, from it in this way he does not deserve the name of farmer.

If a farmer has fifty acres, with a soil only six or eight inches deep, instead of buying more let him double what he has, by doubling the depth of the soil.

Draining makes a good, permanent and safe investment for surplus capital. Such investments not only pay an interest as they go along, but also increase the capital by increasing the value of the farm.

A western writer has said that "large farms are the curse of the West;" nor does this apply to the West alone, but also to the East.

By increasing the depth of his soil, the farmer increases his crops, without increasing his number of acres, and with little or no extra expense in labor.

In this way a farm of fifty acres may produce more than many of one hundred now yield; such at least is the opinion and experience of

SARSFIELD.

Buckingham Bucks Co., Pa.

DRAINING LAND.

The dry weather that follows the closing of Summer is a favorable time for draining low, or naturally moist lands. At this season the natural springs are diminished, the ground is settled, and other labor on the farm permits attention to such work better than at any other season. Thorough draining, as a means towards the successful improvement of wet soil, is an acknowledged fact. But the expense, with the uncertainty of immediate profit, frightens many farmers from a judicious system of ditching and draining lands which would be the most productive and valuable of their estates. Again, there are lands convenient for outlet and full of water, which would cost little, save labor, to render the drainage perfect. Yet these lands frequently remain in their natural state year after year, producing crops of little value, and passing from one proprietor to another, without improvement.

There is no data, or estimate in general, whereby to ascertain the net cost of draining per acre. Everything will depend on the nature of the soil, the cost of labor, material, depth and extent of drains, &c. Brick tiles of the horse-shoe, sole and pipe varieties are unquestionably the best, although more costly. Stone drains are cheaply constructed where the material is close at hand. Board and brush drains answer a temporary purpose; but we would advise either of the first mentioned where land is valuable and capital is in hand. Underdrainage, unlike some farm improvements, never pays if done in a cheap, unskillful manner. It must be executed with some engineering art, with the object of permanency, and of rendering the soil better adapted to plant growth.

There are fields on almost every farm that have too much water, a surplus of which retards vegetation by preventing the free access of the atmosphere; also preventing the decomposition of food on which the crops, either grass or cereals, depend. Such lands is cold, inert and sour. If under cultivation, it cannot be ploughed in Spring, until most other lands are planted; then, if the season is cold, or wet, the crop is invariably light—frequently not above the cost of cultivation. If in grass, such lands yield coarse, sour hay, or indifferent pasturage. Manure, rotation of crops, and even the best cultivation, fail to bring remunerative returns. The only remedy is drainage. Sometimes undue moisture is caused by rainfall only, which can be obviated by open ditches, where the right fall or descent can be reached. More frequently we find wet land underlaid with an impervious stratum, along which spring water flows, seeking an outlet on the surface. This water, and its evaporrtion, make the top soil too wet for cultivation or the maturity of the crops.

Scientific agriculture teaches this great truth: Drainage increases temperature of soils. It makes the soil dry, porous and friable. It then absorbs the atmospheric air, the solar heat and other plant food. It also aids the decomposition of manures and all vegetable matters that produce fertility. Here is the great mystery of drainage explained. You dig the trenches, lay the ties, and Nature finishes the operation. The superfluous water passes off through your drains, the land produces a more rapid vegetation, the temperature is increased, and large crops follow each returning season. Instead of a cold, sour, ungenerous and unfruitful soil, you have the best land on the farm, reclaimed, improved and made profitable by drainage.

There are several other facts, not generally known, connected with drainage. Experience has proved that undrained lands are more liable to suffer from drought than those thoroughly drained. The former, in a dry time, become baked and compact, and do not readily absorb moisture from the atmosphere; but a well drained soil, open and friable, receives into its pores, absorbing like a sponge, the dew and aqueous vapor in the air. This moisture is thus taken down through the soil to the roots of the plants. Another evil of undrained land, it is more subject to frosts—Artic Jack visiting it earlier than fields that are naturally dry. Again, Winter grains, and even grasses, are badly injured by freezing and thawing, (in the Winter months), on moist, wet lands. The roots of both grass and grain are frequently "thrown out" on this undrained soil, and the crop destroyed or materially injured. Undrained land, under peculiar circumstances, also engenders fevers and agues—proving that health is sometimes periled and lost by living in close proximity to low lands that are always saturated with moisture.

Humorous.

SOMEBODY says the ladies' pet animals are Weet Pointers.

A "great brute of a husband" advertises in the morning papers for a stout, able-bodied man to hold his wifes' tongue.

WHY are radishes like telepraphic dispatches? The most natural reply is, because they are re(a)d. The real answer, however, is because both must to taken *cum grano salis.*

"WHAT is the difference twixt a watch and a fedder bed, Sam?" "Dunno—gin it up." "Because de tickin of de watch is on the inside, and the tickin of the bed is on the outside.

JONES and Brown met at the post-office. Jones complains of a bad smell about the office, and asks Brown what it can be. Brown doesn't know, unless it may be the large number of *dead letters.*

AN afflicted editor, who is troubled with hand organs under his window, longs for the "evil days" mentioned in Ecclesiasties, when the "grinders shall cease because they are tew," and the "sound of the grinding" shall be "low."

"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a wife to her husband one day. "Why so?" inquired the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

A HORRIBLE crime is reported from the east side of the town. In the calm of the evening—with nothing to provoke or extenuate such a crime—a ballet-girl retired to her own room and executed her *grand pas?* The coroner has not been notified.

A COUNTRYMAN going to market with a load of pork, was met by a young girl who very genteelly made him a low courtesy, when he exclaimed:

"What! do you make a courtesy to dead hogs?"

"No, sir," answered the girl, "to a live one."

AT a council of Generals, early in the war, one remarked that Major——was wounded, and would not be able to perform a duty that was assigned him. "Wounded!" said Stonewall Jackson; "if it is really so, I think it must have been by the accidental discharge of his duty."

(JONES has been telling Robinson one of his splitting stories.) *Robinson*—"Ya-as, it's very-funny!" *Jones*—Then, why the deuce don't you laugh?" *Robinson*—"My dear fellah, I would with pleasure, but I daren't display any emotion—these trousers are so tremendous tight;"

Two old friends met, after a separation of thirty-five years. "Well, Tom," said one, "how has the world gone with you, old boy? Married yet?" "Yes, and I've got a family you can't match—seven boys and one girl." "I can match it exactly," was the reply, "for I have seven girls and one boy."

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceceasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

june14:3mos. Bloady Run, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May16:3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TREMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 100 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4.-A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

FARQUHAR'S

BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.

GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.

BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.

BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.

GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.

BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of Instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45		Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05		McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17		Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33		Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49		Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57		Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09		Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13		Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR	9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE	9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00		Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08		Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.21		Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44		Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55		Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR	10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10		10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR	10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
			Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20.'65.,

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,

$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully, inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. ap19:1y.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those who in the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
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For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

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The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

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No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

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by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21.

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THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

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Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER L. SHIRES.

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MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

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or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

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